

REGULARS ARE RUSHED INTO COAL FIELDS; STRIKE HALTS DEMOBILIZATION OF TROOPS; GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER CONTROL OF COAL

CRAIG CLASHES WITH HYLAN AND QUITS MEETING

Mayor and Estimate Board
Members Take Budget
to Moran's Home.
CHASED OUT BY DOCTOR
Comptroller and Executive
Come to Showdown—Time
Limit Few Hours Off.

The break between Mayor Hylan and Comptroller Craig that has been foreboding for some time has become absolute. The showdown came last night when the Comptroller for the second time in eight hours withdrew from a meeting of the Board of Estimate that had under consideration the 1920 budget, and withdrew under circumstances that Borough President Connolly of Queens described as "the most ridiculous and disgusting that had been seen in New York in a long time."

All this occurred with the statutory limitation within which the budget must be adopted only thirty hours off. The charter provides that the budget must be adopted by midnight to-night, and unless Aldermanic President Moran, who is ill, can be present to-morrow serious difficulty may be met in complying with the legal provisions—unless the Mayor and Comptroller bury the hatchet. Other members of the board felt last night that there was small likelihood of this.

The friction that has been evident between the Mayor and the Comptroller ever since consideration of the budget estimates has been under way became more apparent yesterday than before. Comptroller Craig's disposition to walk out of meetings when he and the Mayor could not agree made the situation still more tense because of the absence of President Moran.

Continue in Moran's Home.
The charter provides that in consideration of budget matters at least three of the three members holding three votes each must be present to make a quorum. This forced Mayor Hylan last night, when Craig withdrew for the second time, to request the other members to go to President Moran's home in the Bronx in order to complete the day's business.

When the Mayor and other members of the board, except the Comptroller, reached President Moran's home, the matter that caused Mr. Craig to withdraw and which involved a Police Department appropriation was quickly disposed of. Mr. Moran voting with Mayor Hylan, one of two other items relating to the Police and the Police Department were similarly dealt with and further business might have been done had not Mr. Moran's physician, Dr. C. J. O'Connor, called on him. Mr. O'Connor, who had been called on by Mr. Moran, got wind of what was going on and broke in upon the important meeting.

Dr. Amster positively forbade the continuance and broke up the meeting. This necessitated the abandonment of any further business and the board adjourned to meet at 10:30 to-morrow, whatever further progress may be made will depend on how far the Mayor and Comptroller can reconcile their differences.

Immediately after Dr. Amster's shoeing Mayor Hylan and the other members of the board out of the Moran home, Dr. O'Connor, who had been called on by Mr. Moran, issued a statement refusing to accept responsibility for Mr. Moran's recovery unless hereafter the Mayor follow their instructions.

Find Moran in Nervous Condition.
"A meeting of the Board of Estimate," the physician's signed statement, "was held at President Moran's home this evening. Mr. Moran consented to this meeting without first consulting his attending physician. As soon as they learned of this meeting they called at his residence and found him in a greatly weakened and nervous condition. His reaction from the nerve strain is such that they consider it unwise for him to engage in any further conference until he has fully recovered his strength, as the wound is not completely healed."

"Unless Mr. Moran follows the advice and counsel of his physicians they will not assume any further responsibility in the case. From present indications he will be unable to resume the duties of President of the Board of Aldermen at City Hall until the latter part of next month."

The relations between the Mayor and the Comptroller, which all day had been strained to the breaking point, became more aggravated when reports were passed by each reflecting on the veracity of the other. The rupture complete came when the Mayor, in effect, ordered Comptroller Craig to leave the meeting—to get out, if he wanted to, and go where he pleased.

The culminating incident came when the board had under consideration a motion to eliminate an item for \$725,000 from Police Commissioner Knight's estimates. Some days ago Commissioner Knight appeared before the board and recommended that this item be eliminated. He explained that it had been inserted in the early estimates in order to provide for 500 additional patrolmen.

TOWN BONE DRY AS EVEN BEER STOPS FLOWING

Interest Now Centres in Big
Legal Actions by Weis
and Drys.
INJUNCTIONS ARE SOUGHT
Liquor Men Fight to Establish
Unconstitutionality of the
Prohibition Act.

In the belief that Federal courts will be favorably swayed by the President's statement to Congress in his future veto message that the war time emergency justifying war time prohibition is at an end, the big brewing interests instituted a new injunction suit yesterday against Federal officials charged with the enforcement of the Volstead act. This proceeding, brought in the United States District Court for Jacob Ruppert by Root, Clark, Howland & Buckner, is the most important action so far launched to kill wartime prohibition.

It is especially interesting because of the new belief of the brewers and their counsel, headed by Elihu Root, that the President's attitude must be taken into consideration by the Federal judges, since the President is to be regarded as the best authority in the matter. This is a brand new method of attack, one adopted by the brewers with the highest hopes of success. Jacob Ruppert, a corporation, brings suit, but Col. Ruppert is acting for the whole brewing industry. If an injunction is secured against Francis G. Caffey, United States District Attorney, and Richard J. McElligott, Acting Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New York, it would mean, in the opinion of the brewers' counsel, the death of war-time prohibition and, of course, absolute nullification of the Volstead enforcement act. The complaint was filed yesterday. To-day counsel for Col. Ruppert will make a formal request for a hearing on the complaint and the date will be set for that hearing. This will be in the near future, inevitably, probably on November 5 or 6.

The new injunction suit is based on the theory that war time prohibition is unconstitutional because Congress has no constitutional power to prevent the manufacture, distribution and sale of beer (and of course all other alcoholic liquors) after the war time emergency is over as declared by the President, and upon the theory also that continuance of war time prohibition deprives the brewers of their property without due process of law and is therefore a violation of the fifth and tenth amendments of the Constitution.

Cite Wilson Statement.
In support of the first theory, the Root firm especially calls to the court's attention the President's statement on October 27, that the army and navy had been demobilized and that the objects of the prohibition embodied in the war time prohibition act of November 21, 1918, arising out of the emergency of the war, had been satisfied. Note is taken of the facts that Germany and Austria are disarmed and helpless, that the war has ended, that the United States has ceased to function and that food regulations and restrictions have been cancelled or removed. The argument is squarely put that, in fact, the war is over.

In support of the second theory, counsel asserts that the large business of Jacob Ruppert, concerning which interesting figures are given, would be ruined, along with the billion dollar investments of the general brewing industry and allied industries, unless relief can be had from what is termed an absolutely unreasonable, arbitrary and unconstitutional war time prohibition law. Concerning the scope and profits of Jacob Ruppert, in addition to other valuable real estate, the concern owns three plots comprising sixty-five lots, used solely for the brewing business and having an assessed valuation of \$1,840,000, and that the present book value of its fixtures, plant and personal property is \$1,700,000.

The profits of the brewing business before war time prohibition came along are shown by this further statement:

Year	Net Profit
1916	\$1,100,000
1917	\$1,100,000
1918	\$1,100,000
1919	\$1,100,000

In the past three years the Ruppert concern sold to about 4,000 customers, to whom it sold in 1918, 1,100,000 barrels; in 1917, 1,000,000 barrels, and in 1916, 900,000 barrels. It is stated also that in these three years the firm paid taxes as follows:

Year	U. S. Tax	State Tax
1916	\$1,400,000	\$750,000
1917	\$1,400,000	\$750,000
1918	\$1,400,000	\$750,000

700 Men Are Employed.
The firm employs more than 700 men with a total monthly payroll of approximately \$88,000.

Offering an idea of the damage facing the brewers, the Ruppert concern states that the proposed protocol refers chiefly to the demands for the surrender to France and Belgium of specified quantities of railroad rolling stock, agricultural machinery and other articles to make good losses during the war, which had not been met in full at the time of the signature of the treaty.

Germany Must Pay for Sunken Fleet

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, Oct. 30.—The Germans must make reparation for the destruction of the Scaup Flow fleet, but this must be paid in other naval material or in property of the German Government which otherwise would not be subject to reparation.

This is the decision of the Supreme Council after hearing reports on the matter, these reports holding Germany responsible for the sinking.

In this connection it is learned that the United States and Great Britain are about to consent that the remaining German warships shall be divided instead of being destroyed, the majority going to France and Italy. This represents a victory for the French.

COMMONS PUTS O. K. ON ECONOMY

Votes Confidence in Government
by Accepting New
Financial Plan.

LABOR IS SNOWED UNDER Levy on Capital and Seizure of War Fortunes Beaten by 405 to 50.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Government obtained a vote of confidence in the House of Commons to-night on its financial policy by an overwhelming majority of 355.

An amendment to the Government financial resolution moved by John R. Clynes, Laborite and former Food Controller, was rejected 405 to 50, and the Government resolution was adopted unanimously.

The resolution, which was drafted at a Cabinet meeting on Monday, declared "that this House, realizing the serious effects upon the trade and industry of the nation of the enormous financial burdens resulting from the war, promises its hearty support to the Government in all reasonable proposals, however drastic, for the reduction of expenditure and the diminution of debt."

Although the Ministers' speeches had been devoted wholly to defending the existing financial policy, the Exchequer, and practically no plans had been outlined for serious retrenchment, the Clynes amendment, which was the basis of the Government's financial policy, was defeated. The amendment, which was the basis of the Government's financial policy, was defeated. The amendment, which was the basis of the Government's financial policy, was defeated.

"There was a very drastic peace treaty," said the Premier. "Would the Germans have signed it unless they knew we were in a position to compel them? Without that treaty we should have substituted a defeat for a deficit, and the Government would have deserved impeachment."

There was no justification, the Premier added, for assuming that Germany would pay nothing, and in the financial situation England need fear comparison with no country in the world.

Increased production, the Premier concluded, was the truest economy and the only remedy for the depreciation of the pound sterling, which was the nation's heaviest present task. He deprecated economy on the social services, like education and national health, which he declared would be folly.

Mr. Lloyd George contended that the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the general course of the debate had disposed of the charges of avoidable extravagance. It had been further shown, he said, that the sort of "euphoric screaming" which had deflected the country's ears could find no echo in a calm assembly like the House of Commons.

GERMANS TO SIGN ADDED PROTOCOL

Binds Them to Clauses Not
Included in Treaty.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Before the peace treaty becomes effective, the German representatives will be required, it is expected here, to sign an additional protocol binding Germany to carry out articles of the treaty which were not incorporated in the treaty of Versailles. The Supreme Council to-day considered the text of the proposed instrument.

The proposed protocol refers chiefly to the demands for the surrender to France and Belgium of specified quantities of railroad rolling stock, agricultural machinery and other articles to make good losses during the war, which had not been met in full at the time of the signature of the treaty.

COUNTRY'S COAL WORKERS READY TO QUIT TO-NIGHT

No Promise of Last Minute
Reprieve of Order, Survey
of Fields Shows.

MILITARY IS PREPARED Industries Have Small Supply, but Domestic Famine Is Likely in a Week.

A survey of the nation's coal fields develops no promise of a last minute reprieve from a general bituminous coal strike. In all the great mine sectors there is a quiet, determined attitude on the part of the miners to obey implicitly the order to quit work to-night. There is but little intimation of coming disorder. Everywhere military authorities are making reconnaissance of the mining sectors that they may be ready to protect property in case of rioting and the lives of those men who elect to remain at work and of those who may enter the mines to take up the work of the striking union men.

Union leaders claim that 160,000 men will quit in the great coal fields of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

It is the unanimous opinion of all the Sun's correspondents after careful surveys of their individual fields that a thirty-day supply of coal, the majority of consumers have less than two weeks supply. The individual who depends upon small consignments frequently delivered is going to feel the pinch within a week.

Ernest McDonald, president of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers, said that they declare that the American and English miners will not quit work as seriously in error.

Public officials scoff at the idea that the miners can be put into uniform and ordered to work. Such tactics, said one Illinois official, would be disastrous.

Never before, it is pointed out, have these two interests, that of the nation as a whole and that of the individual or the legalized association of individuals, come into such conflict as they are in to-day. Lawyers here are referring to it as the complement of the Dred Scott decision. It is presumed here that the Attorney-General will move for an injunction against the officers of the mine workers to restrain them from influencing the miners to break their unexpired contract. The miners after a probable failure to prove that the war is over and the contract terminated will fall back on their right to strike as cited in Lewis' reply to Secretary of Labor Wilson to-day under the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court. Upon this issue it is expected here that some new law may be written before the litigation ends.

160,000 TO STRIKE IN TRI-STATE FIELDS

Pittsburg Union Head Makes Charge Against Operators.

By the Associated Press.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 30.—More than 160,000 bituminous coal miners employed in the fields of western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia stand ready to obey the strike call Saturday morning, officials of the United Mine Workers of America here predicted to-day. Officials of the union say the men are all ready to obey the order and walk out Saturday morning.

Philip Murray, president of District No. 5, United Mine Workers, who returned from Indianapolis to-day, made the following statement:

"There has been a cry from those operating parties that there is a serious shortage of coal and that they will not be able to operate their respective companies for any considerable time on account of lack of coal. The answer to this is that the coal operators have failed to keep their contracts with the consumers. They have delivered the coal to private corporations who have offered a higher price."

"The same is true of the railroads. Director Hines has been complaining for some time of the serious shortage of fuel, has written binding agreements with the operators calling for continuous delivery. The operators have not been making delivery to the Administration, but have been taking advantage of the prevailing high prices offered by other customers."

Murray also stated that union heads look for a walkout of at least 75 per cent. of the non-union men. Strike instructions were sent out to the men to-day.

MIDDLE WEST MINES WILL CLOSE DOWN

Famine Conditions Already Exist in Chicago.

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Superintendents of coal mines throughout the middle West were preparing to-night to close the properties. It was deemed inadvisable to attempt to operate the mines with non-union men until the Government was prepared to give protection.

Famine conditions already exist. Within a week Chicago will face a shortage of coal. It was predicted that the coal supply would be exhausted in a few days. The coal supply would be exhausted in a few days. The coal supply would be exhausted in a few days.

FUEL TO LAST THREE WEEKS IN U. S. STOCKS

Miners Have Advantage, as
They Can Hold Out Longer
Than Can Supply.

LEWIS WILL NOT WEAKEN Right to Strike Reaffirmed as Operators Call Meeting in Cleveland.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—The stage is set here for the trial of the final issue of trade union dominance in the United States. It will be fought out in the courts and it will be fought out in the industry of the nation.

The United States District Court here to-morrow morning will pass on the first phase of the legal battle. United States Judge Anderson has reserved the day for the appearance of Special Deputy Attorney-General Ames.

A large force of United States marshals and agents of the Department of Justice are already on the ground under John T. Creighton of the Bureau of Investigation. None of these persons will admit knowledge of the Attorney-General's plans in detail. All are expecting action, and drastic action. They point out that the issue has already been joined.

President Wilson has shown that the strike of the miners imperils the safety of the nation. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers asserts that nothing can interfere with the right of men to strike as guaranteed by the Constitution and the interpretations of the Supreme Court.

Never before, it is pointed out, have these two interests, that of the nation as a whole and that of the individual or the legalized association of individuals, come into such conflict as they are in to-day. Lawyers here are referring to it as the complement of the Dred Scott decision. It is presumed here that the Attorney-General will move for an injunction against the officers of the mine workers to restrain them from influencing the miners to break their unexpired contract. The miners after a probable failure to prove that the war is over and the contract terminated will fall back on their right to strike as cited in Lewis' reply to Secretary of Labor Wilson to-day under the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court. Upon this issue it is expected here that some new law may be written before the litigation ends.

TAFT CONDEMNS STRIKE AS CRIME

Says Congress Has Full Power
to Condemn Such a
Conspiracy.

MALDEN, Mass., Oct. 30.—William H. Taft, speaking to-night at a political rally, said the bituminous coal miners in calling a strike were "engaged in an unlawful conspiracy" and that Congress had full power "to condemn such a cruel conspiracy as an offense."

"In an ordinary strike," said the former President, "incidental annoyance to the public, which is negligible, does not render the strike illegal. But when enormous combinations of workmen deliberately enter upon a countrywide plan to take the country by the throat and compel the country to compel the employers in that particular field of industry to yield to the demands of the men, they are engaged in an unlawful conspiracy. The sacredness of their individual right to labor on such terms as they choose and to leave their employment when they will does not protect or justify them in such a conspiracy."

"The locomotive firemen are threatening a similar strike. If they enter upon this plan it will constitute complicity to starve the people of the United States into some kind of action to compel the authorities to pay the wages they demand. Congressmen condemn this as an unlawful conspiracy, too."

Mr. Taft asserted that "Bolshevism has taken strong hold in many of our congested centers and is the backing of a good many of the strikes."

TREATY RATIFIED BY JAPAN.

Government to Settle Shantung
Affair Best Way Possible.

By the Associated Press.
TOKYO, Oct. 30.—Japan has ratified the treaty of peace of Versailles. The peace treaty was approved by the Privy Council Monday at a meeting at which the Emperor presided. The treaty committee of the council reported that the League of Nations covenant did not conflict with the prerogatives of the Emperor and could co-exist with the alliance with England, which is defensive and not aggressive.

The committee advised the Government to settle the Shantung matter to the best possible advantage for Japan. After unanimous approval without reservations the treaty was submitted to the Emperor.

Honors Paid British War Hero.
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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LONDON, Oct. 30.—The North Norfolk Association of Bellringers has presented an umbrella and contributed address to ex-Sergeant Johnson, who won the Victoria Cross in the war. Johnson bears a high reputation as a churchman, a soldier and a bellringer.

RIOT BATTALION TO HALT WEST VIRGINIA DISORDERS

Infantry and Machine Gun Detachments Will Scatter
Through Towns in Mining Districts.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—A provisional battalion 800 strong, composed of veterans of the First Division, had orders to-night to proceed immediately to the coal fields of West Virginia in anticipation of possible disorders attending the strike of miners there. The troops would be on their way before morning. Col. C. W. Peabody, acting Chief of Staff, announced. He said the instructions had come from the headquarters of the Central Department, Chicago.

Infantry and machine gunners make up the riot battalion, it was announced, along with the necessary medical detachment and staff officers.

The provisional battalion's destination was announced as Huntington, W. Va., where they were to detain and scatter in various towns, according to Col. W. R. Scott, intelligence officer. Col. W. S. Harrell, commander of the Sixteenth Infantry and acting commander of the First Infantry Brigade, was in command of the battalion.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—High officers of both the Central Department of the United States Army and the Illinois State military forces to-night had taken cognizance of the possibility that armed forces might be called out for protective purposes after the strike of soft coal miners went into effect at midnight to-morrow.

At headquarters of the Central Department to-day it was said that maps of fifteen States within the department, showing the location of all coal mine properties, were being prepared.

There has been considerable trouble in the West Virginia coal fields, particularly in Logan county, during the last several months. Troopers of the West Virginia State police have been sent to the coal fields to quell the disturbances arising out of conflicts between armed strikers and mine guards, and a number of foreigners have recently been arrested there. In September, the last time there was any serious trouble there, several men were shot, and there were also clashes between strikers and guards in the Chatterfield fields.

Several days ago a despatch from Louisville was published saying that troops of the Regular Army were being trained for riot duty at Camp Zachary Taylor from which the soldiers of the First Division have now been sent to West Virginia. Indications are that the War Department plans to use considerable numbers of troops to preserve order and that the majority of the regulars are to be sent to West Virginia in anticipation of greater trouble there than anywhere else. In the other States it is believed that the State troops can handle the situation unless something at present unexpected develops.

INJUNCTION MAY PREVENT STRIKE

Palmer Sends Ames to Indianapolis
to Get Order Against
United Mine Workers.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The United States Government will move to-morrow to enjoin the officers of the United Mine Workers of America from carrying out their declared intention of crippling production in the coal fields of the country.

An injunction will be asked in the United States Court in Indianapolis, according to information given THE SUN to-night from an official source. While this action, if successful, will halt or cripple the proposed strike, the Government will not seek to enjoin the right to strike. Injunction will be sought to restrain under section 4 of the Lever act, which makes it unlawful to combine, agree or arrange in any way to interfere with the production of any necessity.

Judge C. B. Ames, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States in charge of the anti-trust prosecutions, has gone to Indianapolis and it is understood that the Government position to the court there.

Action will have to be taken to-morrow to be effective as a preventive of law violation. This course makes clear many of the cryptic phrases uttered by the Attorney-General to the effect that the Government is not questioning the basic right of men to quit work when they so desire, but that this particular strike is outside the pale of the law because of the circumstances under which the strike was determined upon and the call for it issued.

This move of the Government has been guarded with the strictest secrecy. Officials have refused consistently to outline the moves to be made for fear that they would be discounted or misunderstood. The plan was agreed upon and approved, it is understood, at the late conference in the office of Attorney-General Palmer last night, which was attended by Judge Ames and officials handling the strike situation. It was after this conference that Mr. Palmer issued his statement outlining the position of the Government with respect to the strike.

14 KILLED IN WARSHIP BLAST.
Accident Halts Review of Japanese Fleet by Emperor.
By the Associated Press.
TOKYO, Oct. 25 (delayed).—The maneuvers of the entire Japanese navy in which the Emperor participated were marred by an explosion to-day on the battleship Hyuga in Tokyo Bay. Fourteen men were killed and thirty injured.

Reserve Officers Recalled as U. S. Acts to Combat Miners' Menace.

TO GUARD WORKERS

Garfield, on Duty Again,
Will Fix Prices and Issue
Priority Rules.

NO COAL TO BE EXPORTED

Government Lays Plans for
Finish Fight After Meeting
of Cabinet.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Federal Government completed to-day its plans to meet the menace of the strike of the coal miners and finished its survey of the exact conditions which it must meet. These measures were determined upon and approved at the special Cabinet meeting to-day:

1. Demobilization of the army was halted; secret orders for rushing troops to the mine districts to protect the workers who remain on the job were prepared; orders to necessary reserve officers, particularly of the intelligence service, recalling them to active duty, were sent out.
2. Dr. Harry A. Garfield is to be put in active charge of coal distribution, occupying again actively the post of United States Fuel Administrator, having at his command the Fuel Administration organization which was transferred to the Interior Department.
3. Orders were issued stopping deliveries of coal to all industries except those supplying necessities of human life.
4. A new priority list was issued, under which the Government will control distribution, by diverting or holding all coal shipments.
5. Officers of the United Mine Workers will not be arrested when the strike eventuates, but interference by them or their followers with operation of the mines and production of coal will be sharply dealt with under the Lever law.
6. Maximum prices on all bituminous coal were restored by an order prepared by Dr. Garfield, approved by the Cabinet and sent to the President for signature.
7. The law governing the possession of explosives by private citizens is to be strictly enforced to prevent grave disorders at the mines between striking miners and those remaining at work.

About 200,000 Miners to Work.

As outlined to THE SUN to-night by a member of the Cabinet, the factors of great importance in the situation, as viewed by the Administration, are as follows:

1. While approximately 400,000 miners will go out on strike, about 200,000 will remain at work and will be protected to the best of the ability of the Federal Government.
2. These remaining miners can produce sufficient coal to operate the railroads and public utilities, to heat dwellings and permit the manufacture of absolute necessities, such as foods.
3. When the bulk of the industries of the country exhaust their reserves of coal and can secure no more—which will be in a very short time—the striking miners will be hitting hardest at other labor men through the necessity of closing down many establishments, which will have the same effect as a lockout.
4. No reliable information of a threat of a general strike has come to the ears of the Administration, although significance is given the fact that the coal strike has come close on the heels of the steel strike with threats of a general railroad strike being renewed and the possibility of strikes later in other essential industries.

Soldiers Ready to Protect Men.

Secretary of War Baker declared that the Department is ready at any moment to afford complete protection to the miners who remain at their posts. It is expected that a military guard will be